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Information Required of Brokers and Dealers Pursuant to Section 17 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17a-5 The Pursuant PC

REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNIN		AND ENDING1	2/31/2014
	MM/DD/YY		MM/DD/YY
A. F	REGISTRANT IDENTIF	TCATION	
NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: SunTi	rust Robinson Humphrey,	Inc.	OFFICIAL USE ONLY
ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF I	BUSINESS: (Do not use P.O.	Box No.)	FIRM I.D. NO.
3333 Peachtree Road, NE., Atlanta I	inancial Center, South To	wer, 9th Floor	
	(No. and Street)		
Atlanta	Georgia	3	0326
(City)	(State)	_ (Z	ip Code)
NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF Donald Morris	PERSON TO CONTACT IN		404-575-2565
			Area Code - Telephone Number
В. Ас	CCOUNTANT IDENTIF	ICATION	
INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTAN	T whose oninion is contained	in this Report*	
Ernst & Young, LLP		in this Report	
	(Name - if individual, state last,	. first, middle name)	
55 Ivan Allen Jr. Blvd.	Atlanta	Georgia	30308
(Address)	(City)	(State)	(Zip Code)
CHECK ONE:			•
☑ Certified Public Accountant		·	
☐ Public Accountant	•		
☐ Accountant not resident in U	Inited States or any of its poss	sessions.	
	FOR OFFICIAL USE	ONLY	

*Claims for exemption from the requirement that the annual report be covered by the opinion of an independent public accountant must be supported by a statement of facts and circumstances relied on as the basis for the exemption. See Section 240.17a-5(e)(2)

SEC 1410 (06-02)

Potential persons who are to respond to the collection of information contained in this form are not required to respond unless the form displays a currently valid OMB control number.

OATH OR AFFIRMATION

1, Donald Morris		, swear (or affirm) that,	to the best of
my knowledge and belief the accompanying fina	incial statement ar	nd supporting schedules pertaining to the	firm of
SunTrust Robinson Humphrey, Inc.			0.0
of December 31	, 2014	, are true and correct. I further swear (or affirm) that
neither the company nor any partner, proprietor	, principal officer	or director has any proprietary interest in	any account
classified solely as that of a customer, except as	follows:	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	y docount
	•		
-			<u> </u>
			•
		7	
CAROL H SPATES Notary Public, Georgia	_	Signature	-
Clayton County My Commission Expires	•	•	
August 13, 2018	_	Chief Financial Officer	
		Title '	-
Carol H Apales			
Notary Public	•		
This report ** contains (check all applicable boxe	>-		
(a) Facing Page.	28):		
(b) Statement of Financial Condition.		•	
(c) Statement of Income (Loss).			
図 (d) Statement of Changes in Financial Condi	tion.	and the state of the	
図 (e) Statement of Changes in Stockholders' E (f) Statement of Changes in Liabilities Subor	quity or Partners.	or Sole Proprietors' Capital.	
(g) Computation of Net Capital.			
(h) Computation for Determination of Reserv	e Requirements I	Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3.	
 (i) Information Relating to the Possession or (i) A Reconciliation, including appropriate expenses. 	Control Requires	ments Under Rule 15c3-3.	
(j) A Reconciliation, including appropriate ex Computation for Determination of the Re	cplanation of the C	Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 150	:3-1 and the
(k) A Reconciliation between the audited and	l unaudited Staten	gents of Financial Condition with respect	to moth - 1 - c
consolidation.		of t manoual condition with respect	to methods of
(1) An Oath or Affirmation.	•		
(m) A copy of the SIPC Supplemental Report.	i niga farmalta ai-t-	on formulate house a second of the second	
(n) A report describing any material inadequac	Tes Toung to exist (or round to have existed since the date of the	previous audit.

**For conditions of confidential treatment of certain portions of this filing, see section 240.17a-5(e)(3).

Financial Statements and Supplemental Information

Year Ended December 31, 2014

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholder and Board of Directors of SunTrust Robinson Humphrey, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of SunTrust Robinson Humphrey, Inc., (the Company) as of December 31, 2014, and the related statements of comprehensive income, changes in shareholder's equity, changes in subordinated borrowings and cash flows for the year then ended that are filed pursuant to Rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of SunTrust Robinson Humphrey, Inc. at December 31, 2014, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

As discussed in Note 3 to the financial statements, the 2013 financial statements have been restated to correct a misstatement related to expenses from affiliates. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

The accompanying information contained in Schedules I, II, and III has been subjected to audit procedures performed in conjunction with the audit of the Company's financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of the Company's management. Our audit procedures included determining whether the information reconciles to the financial statements or the underlying accounting and other records, as applicable, and performing procedures to test the completeness and accuracy of the information. In forming our opinion on the information, we evaluated whether such information, including its form and content, is presented in conformity with Rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

Ernst + Young LLP

February 27, 2015

Statement of Financial Condition

As of December 31, 2014 (In Thousands, Except Share Amounts)

Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 415
Securities segregated under Federal and other regulations	29,925
Deposits with clearing organizations	16,258
Receivables from brokers and dealers	42,680
Customer receivables	1,434
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	729,068
Securities borrowed	289,940
Securities owned:	
U.S. government and agency obligations	959,930
Corporate debt and other securities	512,291
Commercial paper	326,654
State and municipal obligations	42,293
Total securities owned (including encumbered securities of \$1,134,421)	1,841,168
Goodwill	131,440
Accrued interest and other income receivable	39,208
Net deferred tax assets	41,226
Furniture, equipment, and leasehold improvements, less accumulated	·
depreciation and amortization of \$64,002	19,169
Net receivables for unsettled securities transactions	173,212
Other assets	6,094
Total assets	3,361,237
Liabilities and shareholder's equity	
Liabilities	
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	1,403,038
Securities sold but not yet purchased and derivatives	663,116
Lines of credit payable to related parties	192,859
Accrued interest payable and other liabilities	28,110
Accrued compensation and benefits	83,206
Income tax payable to Parent	404
Payables to brokers and dealers	40,712
Customer payables	1,110
Due to related parties	1,069
Total liabilities	2,413,624
Shareholder's equity	
Common stock, \$1 par value; 100,000 shares authorized, issued, and outstanding	100
Additional paid-in capital	596,370
Retained earnings	351,143
Total shareholder's equity	947,613
Total liabilities and shareholder's equity	\$ 3,361,237

 ${\it The\ accompanying\ notes\ are\ an\ integral\ part\ of\ these\ financial\ statements}.$

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Year Ended December 31, 2014 (In Thousands)

Revenues	
Corporate finance fees	\$ 231,507
Underwriting fees	105,415
Interest	50,020
Commissions	30,319
Trading gains, net of losses	16,309
Management fees	 1,943
Total revenues	435,513
Expenses	
Compensation and benefits	213,196
Fees paid to related parties	82,532
Outside processing and software	31,789
Interest	23,186
Occupancy and equipment	13,023
Other	 18,057
Total expenses	 381,783
Income before income taxes	53,730
Provision for income taxes	 19,936
Net income	33,794
Other comprehensive income	
Total comprehensive income	\$ 33,794

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Shareholder's Equity

Year Ended December 31, 2014 (In Thousands)

	Common Stock			Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance, December 31, 2013	\$	100	\$	429,870	\$ 310,132	\$ 740,102
Prior period adjustment					 7,217	 7,217
Balance, December 31, 2013 (as restated)		100		429,870	317,349	747,319
Net Income		<u>-</u>		_	33,794	33,794
Capital contribution from Parent				166,500		166,500
Balance, December 31, 2014	\$	100	\$	596,370	\$ 351,143	\$ 947,613

 ${\it The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements}.$

Statement of Changes in Subordinated Borrowings

Year Ended December 31, 2014 (In Thousands)

Subordinated demand note payable to Parent, January 1, 2014	\$ 160,000	
Repayment of subordinated demand note	(160,000)	
Issuance of subordinated demand note		
Subordinated demand note payable to Parent, December 31, 2014	\$	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

Year Ended December 31, 2014 (In Thousands)

Operating activities		
Net income	\$	33,794
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization		4,582
Deferred tax expense		(5,191)
(Increase) decrease in operating assets:		
Cash and securities segregated under Federal and other regulations		77
Securities purchased under agreements to resell and securities borrowed		(188,518)
Securities owned		(600,793)
Receivables:		
Brokers and dealers		(26,497)
Customers		8,872
Net receivable for unsettled securities transactions		(66,873)
Accrued interest and other income receivable		10,443
Other assets		(70)
Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Securities sold but not yet purchased and derivatives		99,438
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase		521,895
Accrued compensation and benefits		18,153
Accrued interest payable and other liabilities		(4,263)
Due to related parties		(1,288)
Payables to brokers and dealers		24,465
Income tax p ay able to Parent		404
Customer payables		(5,586)
Net cash used in operating activities		(176,956)
Investing activities		
Capital expenditures		(2,584)
Net cash used in investing activities		(2,584)
Financing activities		
Increase in borrowings from related parties under lines of credit, net		19,327
Capital contribution from Parent		160,000
Net cash provided by financing activities	_	179,327
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		(213)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		628
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$	415
Supplemental information		
Cash paid:		
Interest	\$	21,971
Income taxes to Parent	\$	26,253
Non-cash items:		., -
Settlement of secured demand note	\$	160,000
Capital contribution from Parent	\$	6,500

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2014

1. Organization and Nature of Business

SunTrust Robinson Humphrey, Inc. (the Company) is a wholly owned subsidiary of SunTrust Banks, Inc. (the Parent). The Company's operations consist of buying and selling securities for its customers and its own account and certain underwriting and other brokerage activities. The corporate finance function arranges public and private debt and equity placement services and other products for its customers. In addition, the Company is an active underwriter of debt for municipalities and not-for-profit institutions. The Company is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) as a broker-dealer and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA).

The Company self-clears fixed-income transactions. The Company introduces equity transactions on a fully disclosed basis through a third-party clearing broker.

On May 9, 2014, the Parent made a capital contribution to the Company in the form of ownership of Lantana Oil & Gas Partners, Inc. (Lantana), a leading acquisition and divestiture firm in the exploration and production sector, which is recorded as a capital contribution of \$6.5 million in the statement of changes in shareholder's equity and as goodwill of \$8.1 million and other liabilities of \$1.6 million in the statement of financial condition.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could vary from those estimates.

Subsequent Events

The Company evaluated subsequent events through the date its financial statements were issued.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

December 31, 2014

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company has defined cash and cash equivalents as highly liquid investments with original maturities of less than 90 days that are not held for sale in the ordinary course of business. The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents approximate their fair values.

Collateralized Securities Transactions

Securities purchased under agreements to resell and securities sold under agreements to repurchase are carried at the contractual amounts at which the securities will be subsequently resold or repurchased. It is the Company's policy to take possession or control of securities purchased under agreements to resell at the time these agreements are entered into. The counterparties to these agreements typically are primary dealers of U.S. government securities and financial institutions. Collateral is valued daily, and additional collateral is obtained from or refunded to counterparties when appropriate.

Securities borrowed result from transactions with other broker dealers or financial institutions and are recorded at the amount of cash collateral advanced. These amounts are included in securities borrowed in the statement of financial condition. Securities borrowed transactions require the Company to deposit cash with the lender. The Company monitors the market value of securities borrowed on a daily basis, with additional collateral obtained or refunded as necessary.

Interest accrued on securities purchased under agreements to resell and securities borrowed transactions is included in accrued interest and other income receivable in the statement of financial condition and interest income in the statement of comprehensive income. Interest accrued on securities sold under agreements to repurchase is included in accrued interest payable and other liabilities on the statement of financial condition and interest expense in the statement of comprehensive income.

Securities Owned

Securities transactions and related gains and losses are recorded on a trade date basis. Unless otherwise indicated, trading assets are priced by the trading desk and independently validated against pricing received from third party pricing sources. Equity securities owned are valued at the last reported price on the exchange that they trade. Securities not readily marketable are valued at their estimated fair value based on quoted bid prices or pricing models, as determined by management; except for short positions for which the last quoted ask price is used. The change in fair value is included in the statement of comprehensive income as trading gains, net of losses. Amounts receivable and payable for securities transactions that have not reached their

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

December 31, 2014

contractual final settlement date are recorded net in net receivables for unsettled securities transactions on the statement of financial condition.

Furniture, Equipment, and Leasehold Improvements

Furniture and equipment are recorded at historical cost. Depreciation is computed predominantly using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Leasehold improvements are recorded at historical cost. Amortization is computed using the straight-line method over the lesser of the economic useful life of the improvement or the term of the lease.

Goodwill

The Company reviews goodwill on an annual basis for impairment and as events occur or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value below its carrying amount. No impairment of goodwill was recorded in 2014.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

The Company reviews its long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets may not be recoverable. To determine recoverability of its long-lived assets, the Company evaluates the probability that future undiscounted net cash flows will be less than the carrying amount of the assets. There were no such impairments for the year ended December 31, 2014.

Corporate Finance, Underwriting, and Management Fees

Corporate finance fees are negotiated based on specific services offered and are recognized when such services are completed without further obligations. Underwriting fees are recorded at the time the underwriting is completed and the income is reasonably determinable. Management fees are recognized as earned on a pro rata basis over the term of the contract. Corporate finance and underwriting fees are presented net of direct transaction-related expenses.

Commissions

Commissions are earned by the Company for buying and selling equity securities on behalf of customers and are recognized on the trade date. The Company records a receivable from the third-party clearing broker for its share of commissions, net of expenses associated with the commissions.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

December 31, 2014

Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes is based on income and expense reported for financial statement purposes after adjustment for permanent differences. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities result from differences between the timing of the recognition of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and for income tax return purposes. These assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted tax rates and laws that are currently in effect. Subsequent changes in the tax laws require adjustment to these assets and liabilities with the cumulative effect included in the provision for income taxes for the period in which the change is enacted. A valuation allowance is recognized for a deferred tax asset if, based on the weight of available evidence, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax asset will not be realized. In computing the income tax provision, the Company evaluates the technical merits of its income tax positions based on current legislative, judicial and regulatory guidance. Interest and penalties related to the Company's tax positions are recognized as a component of the income tax provision. For additional information on the Company's activities related to income taxes, see Note 12, "Income Taxes."

The Company is included in the consolidated federal income tax return and various consolidated or combined state income tax returns filed by SunTrust Banks, Inc. In accordance with the Tax Allocation Agreement applicable to SunTrust Banks, Inc. and each of its subsidiaries, the Company's income taxes are calculated as if the Company filed separate income tax returns with appropriate adjustments to properly reflect the impact of a consolidated filing. Payments to tax authorities are made by SunTrust Banks, Inc.

Fees Paid to Related Parties

The company engages in various transactions with the Parent and its affiliates. The Parent provides certain management services and staff support functions for all of its subsidiaries. The Company pays various negotiated referral fees to the Parent and affiliates for sales involving customers of such entities. In addition to paying for services and referral fees, the Company earns revenue from the Parent and affiliates for providing certain corporate finance, underwriting, and trading services.

3. Restatement of 2013 Financial Statements

The Company has restated its shareholder's equity balance at December 31, 2013 included within the Statement of Changes in Shareholder's Equity to correct a misstatement in the balances previously reported. A misstatement of approximately \$17.5 million pre-tax resulted from an overcharge of services provided to the Company by affiliates that were billed in accordance with an intercompany agreement. An additional misstatement resulted from the

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

December 31, 2014

Company not recognizing certain expenses related to services provided by SunTrust Bank and resulted in a pre-tax adjustment for the additional expenses of approximately \$5.9 million. As a result, for the year ended December 31, 2013, net income would have increased by a total of \$11.6 million pre-tax and \$7.2 million after-tax, which is recorded as an adjustment to retained earnings. See Note 11, "Transactions with Related Parties," for further explanation of related party expenses.

4. Accounting Policies Recently Adopted and Pending Accounting Pronouncements

In March 2013, the FASB issued ASU 2013-04, "Liabilities (Topic 405): Obligations Resulting from Joint and Several Liability Arrangements for Which the Total Amount of the Obligation Is Fixed at the Reporting Date (a consensus of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force)." The ASU requires additional disclosures about joint and several liability arrangements and requires the Company to measure obligations resulting from joint and several liability arrangements as the sum of the amount the Company agreed to pay on the basis of its arrangement among its co-obligors and any additional amount the Company expects to pay on behalf of its co-obligors. The ASU is effective for the fiscal years and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2013. The Company adopted the ASU at January 1, 2014 and the adoption did not have an impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers." The ASU supersedes the revenue recognition requirements in Topic 605, Revenue Recognition, and most industry-specific guidance throughout the Industry Topics of the Codification. The core principle of the ASU is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The standard is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016. The Company is continuing to evaluate the impact of the ASU.

In June 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-11, "Transfers and Servicing: Repurchase-to-Maturity Transactions, Repurchase Financings, and Disclosures." The disclosure requirements of the standard were issued to improve transparency about the types of collateral pledged under repurchase agreements and is required to be presented for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2014, and for interim periods beginning after March 15, 2015. As the relevant requirements of this standard only impacts footnote disclosures, there is no impact to the Company's financial position or results of operations.

In June 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-12, "Compensation—Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Accounting for Share-Based Payments When the Terms of an Award Provide That a Performance Target Could Be Achieved after the Requisite Service Period." The amendments in

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

December 31, 2014

this update require that a performance target that affects vesting and that could be achieved after the requisite service period shall be treated as a performance condition. Under existing guidance in Topic 718, a performance target that falls under the scope of this amendment should not be reflected in estimating the grant-date fair value of the award; but rather compensation cost should be recognized in the period in which it becomes probable that the performance target will be achieved and should represent the compensation cost attributable to the period(s) for which the requisite service has already been rendered. The ASU is effective for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2015. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is evaluating the impact of the ASU; however, it is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

In August 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-15, "Preparation of Financial Statements – Going Concern." This standard provides guidance about management's responsibility to evaluate whether there is a substantial doubt about an entity's ability to continue as a going concern and to provide related footnote disclosures. The standard will become effective for annual periods ending after December 15, 2016. The Company is continuing to evaluate the impact of this ASU.

5. Securities Segregated Under Federal and Other Regulations

At December 31, 2014, a U.S. Treasury security with a fair value of \$29.9 million has been segregated in a special reserve account for the exclusive benefit of customers of the Company under SEC Rule 15c3-3.

6. Securities Purchased Under Agreements to Resell, Securities Borrowed, and Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase

Securities purchased under agreements to resell and securities sold under agreements to repurchase are collateralized primarily by U.S. government or agency securities. Securities borrowed are collateralized primarily by corporate securities. These securities purchased under agreements to resell, securities borrowed, and securities sold under agreements to repurchase are carried at the amounts at which the securities will be subsequently resold or repurchased. Securities borrowed are primarily used to cover firm short positions. Securities purchased under agreements to resell are used to cover firm short positions or are subsequently sold under agreements to repurchase to earn a spread. Securities sold under agreements to repurchase are primarily used to fund firm trading inventory. The Company takes possession of all securities purchased under agreements to resell and securities borrowed and performs appropriate margin evaluation on the acquisition date based on market volatility, as necessary. It is the policy of the Company to obtain possession of collateral with a fair value between 95% and 110% of the principal amount loaned under resale and borrowing agreements. Collateral under repurchase.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

December 31, 2014

borrowing, and resale agreements is valued daily, and the Company may require counterparties to deposit additional collateral or return collateral pledged when appropriate. The Company has policies and procedures to manage market risk associated with client trading and assumes a limited degree of market risk by managing the size and nature of its exposure. At December 31, 2014, the Company had accepted collateral with a fair value of \$1.0 billion that the Company is permitted to sell or repledge and had repledged \$221.6 million of that collateral in matched book transactions. The Company has pledged \$1.1 billion of certain securities owned to secure \$1.1 billion of repurchase agreements as of December 31, 2014.

The following is a summary of repurchase agreements and the fair market value of related collateral pledged as of December 31, 2014 (in thousands):

	(Contract		Accrued Interest	(Total Contract	Fa	ir Market Value	Average Rate	
On demand maturities:										
U.S. government and agency obligations	\$	3,337	\$	-	\$	3,337	\$	3,340	0.16%	
Overnight maturities:										
U.S. government and agency obligations		789,935		31		789,966		810,111	0.26%	
Corporate debt and other securities		565,112		26		565,138		617,395	0.33%	
Term < 15 days:										
U.S. government and agency obligations		44,654		26		44,680		46,950	0.37%	
	\$	1,403,038	\$	83	\$	1,403,121	\$	1,477,796		

Securities borrowed or purchased under agreements to resell and securities sold under agreements to repurchase are governed by a master repurchase agreement. Under the terms of the master repurchase agreement, all transactions between the Company and the counterparty constitute a single business relationship such that in the event of default, the nondefaulting party is entitled to set off claims and apply property held by that party in respect of any transaction against obligations owed. Any payments, deliveries, or other transfers may be applied against each other and netted. These amounts are limited to the contract asset/liability balance, and accordingly, do not include excess collateral received/pledged. None of the Company's repurchase, reverse repurchase, or securities borrowing transactions met the right of setoff criteria at December 31, 2014.

The following table presents the Company's eligible securities borrowed or purchased under agreements to resell and securities sold under agreements to repurchase as of December 31, 2014 (in thousands):

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

December 31, 2014

	of	oss Amounts Recognized	ross Amounts Offset in the Statement of Financial Condition		Pr	Vet Amounts esented in the Statement of Financial Condition	N	oross Amounts of Offset in the Statement of Financial Condition	Reportable Collateral	r	ggregate Collateral Deficits by unterparty
Assets			 								
Securities purchased under agreements to resell and											
securities borrowed	\$	1,019,008	\$ -	. :	\$	1,019,008	\$	1,019,008	\$ 1,009,369	\$	9,639
Total Assets	\$	1,019,008	\$. :	\$	1,019,008	\$	1,019,008	\$ 1,009,369	\$	9,639
Liabilities											
Securities sold under											
agreements to repurchase	\$	1,403,038	\$ -	. :	\$	1,403,038	\$	1,403,038	\$ 1,403,038	\$	
Total Liabilities	\$	1,403,038	\$ -		\$	1,403,038	\$	1,403,038	\$ 1,403,038	\$	

7. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company's recurring fair value measurements are based on a requirement to carry certain assets and liabilities at fair value. The carrying value of financial instruments presented on the balance sheet that are not measured at fair value approximates fair value. Assets and liabilities that are required to be carried at fair value on a recurring basis include securities owned, securities segregated under Federal and other regulations, and securities sold but not yet purchased and derivatives, and are classified as level 1, 2, or 3 within the fair value hierarchy as follows:

Level 1 – Assets or liabilities valued using unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company can access at the measurement date, such as publicly-traded instruments or futures contracts.

Level 2 – Assets and liabilities valued based on observable market data for similar instruments.

Level 3 – Assets and liabilities for which significant valuation assumptions are not readily observable in the market. Instruments are valued based on the best available data, some of which is internally developed, and considers risk premiums that a market participant would require.

Depending on the nature of the asset or liability, the Company uses various valuation techniques and assumptions when estimating fair value. The assumptions used to estimate the value of an instrument have varying degrees of impact to the overall fair value of the asset or liability. This process involves gathering multiple sources of information, including broker quotes, values provided by pricing services, trading activity in other similar securities, market indices, and pricing matrices, along with employing various modeling techniques such as discounted cash

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

December 31, 2014

flow analyses, in arriving at the best estimate of fair value. Any model used to produce material financial reporting information is required to have a satisfactory independent review performed on an annual basis, or more frequently, when significant modifications to the functionality of the model are made. This review is performed by an internal group that separately reports to the Corporate Risk Function of the Parent.

The Company has formal processes and controls in place to ensure the appropriateness of all fair value estimates. For fair values obtained from a third party, there is an internal independent price validation function within the Finance organization that provides oversight for fair value estimates. For level 2 instruments and certain level 3 instruments, the validation generally involves evaluating pricing received from two or more other third party pricing sources that are widely used by market participants. The Company reviews pricing validation information from both a qualitative and quantitative perspective and determines whether pricing differences exceed acceptable thresholds. If the pricing differences exceed acceptable thresholds, then the Company reviews differences in valuation approaches used at each pricing service, which may include contacting that pricing service to gain further information on the valuation of a particular security or class of securities, to determine the ultimate resolution of the pricing variance, which could include an adjustment to the price used for financial reporting purposes. The Company classifies instruments as level 2 in the fair value hierarchy when it is able to determine that external pricing sources are using similar instruments trading in the markets as the basis for estimating fair value. One way the Company determines this is by the number of pricing services that will provide a quote on the instrument along with the range of values provided by those pricing services. A wide range of quoted values may indicate that significant adjustments to the trades in the market are being made by the pricing services. The Company maintains a crossfunctional approach when the fair value estimates for level 3 trading assets and liabilities are internally developed, since the selection of unobservable inputs is subjective. This crossfunctional approach includes input on assumptions not only from the related line of business, but also from risk management and finance. A consensus of the estimate of the instrument's fair value is reached after evaluating all available information pertaining to fair value. Inputs, assumptions and overall conclusions on internally priced level 3 valuations are formally documented on a quarterly basis.

The classification of an instrument as level 3 involves judgment and is based on a variety of subjective factors. These factors are used in assessing whether a market is inactive, resulting in the application of significant unobservable assumptions in the valuation of a financial instrument. A market is considered inactive if significant decreases in the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability have been observed. In determining whether a market is inactive, the Company evaluates such factors as the number of recent transactions in either the primary or secondary markets, whether price quotations are current, the nature of the market participants, the variability of price quotations, the significance of bid/ask spreads, declines in (or the absence

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

December 31, 2014

of) new issuances, and the availability of public information. Inactive markets necessitate the use of additional judgment when valuing financial instruments, such as pricing matrices, cash flow modeling, and the selection of an appropriate discount rate. The assumptions used to estimate the value of an instrument where the market was inactive are based on the Company's assessment of the assumptions a market participant would use to value the instrument in an orderly transaction and includes consideration of illiquidity in the current market environment.

The following table presents a reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances of instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (level 3) during the year ended December 31, 2014:

Securities Owned	(In Thousands)
Beginning balance January 1, 2014	\$ 10,850
Included in trading gains, net of losses	2,898
Sales	(13,748)
Ending balance December 31, 2014	\$ -

The Company's policy for recording transfers into and out of the fair value hierarchy levels are assumed to be at the end of the period in which the transfers occurred. For the year ended December 31, 2014 there were no transfers between levels.

The following table presents securities segregated under federal and other regulations, securities owned, and securities sold but not yet purchased and derivatives measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

December 31, 2014

	Fair Value Measurement at December 31, 2014 Using									
(In Thousands)		Assets / iabilities		letting	Ma Id	Quoted Prices in Active arkets for dentical Assets Level 1)	O	ignificant Other oservable Inputs Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	
Securities segregated under federal and									_	
other regulations: U.S. government and										
agency obligations	\$	29,925	\$	-	\$	29,925	\$	-	\$	-
Securities owned:										
U.S. government and										
agency obligations	\$	959,930	\$	-	\$	19,805	\$	940,125	\$	-
State and municipal obligations		42,293		-		-		42,293		-
Corporate debt and other securities		512,291		-		2,764		509,527		-
Commercial paper		326,654		_		-		326,654		_
Total securities owned	\$	1,841,168	\$	-	\$	22,569	\$	1,818,599	\$	
Securities sold but not yet purchased and derivatives: U.S. government and										
agency obligations	\$	383,990	\$	-	\$	381,876	\$	2,114	\$	_
Corporate debt and other securities		279,078		-				279,078		-
Derivatives		48		(3,913)		56		3,905		
Total securities sold but not yet purchased and derivatives	\$	663,116	\$	(3,913)	\$	381,932	\$	285,097	\$	
_										

¹ Amounts represent offsetting cash collateral paid to the same derivative counterparties.

U.S. government and agency obligations

U.S Treasury Securities and Agency Obligations

The Company classifies as level 1 U.S. Treasury securities. Securities issued by federal agencies consist of debt obligations issued directly by Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, FHLB, and FFCB in addition to debt obligations collateralized by loans that are guaranteed by the Small Business Administration (SBA) and are, therefore, backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. These debt obligations are classified as level 2 in the fair value hierarchy. For SBA instruments, the Company estimated fair value based on pricing from observable trading activity for similar securities or obtained fair values from a third party pricing service; accordingly, the Company has classified these instruments as level 2.

Securities issued by GSEs such as Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac are not explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government; however, the GSEs carry an implied rating commensurate with that of U.S. government obligations and may be required to maintain such rating through its agency agreement. In certain instances, the U.S. Treasury owns the senior preferred stock of these

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

December 31, 2014

enterprises and has made a commitment under that stock purchase agreement to provide these GSEs with funds to maintain a positive net worth.

Pass-through securities and collateralized mortgage obligations issued by GSEs and U.S. government agencies, such as Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, and Ginnie Mae each contain a guarantee by the issuing GSE or agency. For agency mortgage-backed securities, the Company estimated fair value based on pricing from observable trading activity for similar securities or obtained fair values from a third party pricing service; accordingly, the Company has classified these as level 2.

To-Be-Announced (TBA) Securities

Securities transactions that are scheduled to settle beyond the normal settlement date are considered forward contracts and, therefore, are not reflected in trading assets or liabilities. The Company enters into various off-balance sheet financial instruments of this nature involving agency mortgage-backed, to-be-announced (TBA) securities. These instruments are used to meet the needs of customers and manage market risks and are subject to varying degrees of market and credit risk. The net unrealized gains and losses on these transactions are reflected in level 2 in securities owned and securities sold but not yet purchased and derivatives and in current period earnings. At December 31, 2014, the Company had net TBA commitments to sell of \$167.2 million, resulting in a net unrealized loss of \$0.8 million.

State and municipal obligations

The Company's investments in U.S. state and municipal obligations include obligations of county and municipal authorities and agency bonds, which are general obligations of the municipality or are supported by a specified revenue source and are predominantly highly rated. Holdings are geographically dispersed with no significant concentrations in any one state or municipality. These obligations are classified as level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

Corporate debt and other securities

The Company's other securities include money market mutual funds for which pricing is readily available and are therefore classified as level 1. Corporate debt securities are predominantly debt obligations of domestic corporations and are classified as level 2. The company utilizes an independent pricing service to obtain fair values for estimating the fair value of corporate bonds.

Commercial paper

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

December 31, 2014

The Company trades third party commercial paper (CP) that is generally short-term in nature (less than 30 days) and highly rated. The Company estimates the fair value of the CP based on observable pricing from executed trades of similar instruments and it is, therefore, classified as level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

Derivatives

As part of its trading businesses, the Company enters into futures, swaps, forward commitments to purchase and sell securities, along with securities purchased and sold on a when-issued basis (when-issued securities). The Company accounts for these contracts as derivatives and, accordingly, recognizes these contracts at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in trading income in the statement of comprehensive income.

The Company is a party to derivative securities in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of customers and manage market risks. These instruments and commitments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and market risk. Credit risk is the possibility that a loss may occur because a party to a transaction fails to perform according to the terms of the contract. Market risk is the possibility that a change in interest rates, the underlying assets, indices or a combination of these factors will cause an unfavorable change in the value of a financial instrument. The Company controls the credit risk arising from these instruments and commitments through its credit approval process and through the use of risk control limits and monitoring procedures. It evaluates each customer's or other broker-dealer's creditworthiness on a case-by-case basis. If collateral is deemed necessary to reduce credit risk, the amount and nature of the collateral obtained is based on management's credit evaluation of the other party.

The notional amounts of derivative financial instruments generally exceed the probable loss that could arise from counterparty default or market-related risks. The fair value of derivative financial instruments represents principally the estimated unrealized gain (asset) or loss (liability) and is recorded in securities owned or securities sold but not yet purchased and derivatives in the statement of financial condition. The market risk associated with trading securities, including derivatives, is managed by imposing limits as to the type, amounts, and degree of risk that traders may undertake. These limits are approved by senior management, and the risk positions of traders are reviewed on a daily basis to monitor compliance with the limits.

Credit Default Swap Indices (CDX)

The Company's derivative instruments classified as level 2 represent credit default swap index (CDX) contracts as they are primarily transacted in the institutional dealer market and priced with observable market assumptions at a mid-market valuation point, with appropriate valuation adjustments for liquidity and credit risk. The Company uses credit derivatives to manage

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

December 31, 2014

exposure to credit risk related to its customer accommodation and market-making activity. This includes protection purchased to offset securities owned. At December 31, 2014, the net notional amount of Credit Default Swap Index (CDX) contracts was \$155.0 million, resulting in a net unrealized loss of \$3.9 million as of December 31, 2014, which is recorded in securities sold but not yet purchased and derivatives in the statement of financial condition.

Futures Contracts

The Company's derivative instruments classified as level 1 represent exchange-traded futures contracts for which pricing is readily available. There were futures contracts outstanding of \$452.0 million notional, used to economically hedge agency mortgage-backed securities, resulting in a net unrealized loss of \$56 thousand as of December 31, 2014.

8. Premises and Equipment

Premises and equipment consisted of the following (in thousands):

			As of
	Useful	Dec	ember 31,
	Life		2014
Leasehold improvements	1-30 years	\$	23,776
Furniture and equipment	1-20 years		56,423
Construction-in-process			2,972
			83,171
Less: Accumulated depreciation			(64,002)
Total premises and equipment		\$	19,169

The Company leases certain office facilities and equipment under noncancelable leases that expire through 2025, some of which have stated rate increases. In addition, the Company has various obligations, mostly monthly commitments of less than one year, under other equipment leases. Minimum rental commitments on noncancelable leases for each of the following years ending December 31 are as follows (in thousands):

2015			\$	4,514
2016				7,471
2017				5,226
2018	•			8,189

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

December 31, 2014

2019	5,806
Thereafter	29,035
Total minimum lease payments	\$ 60,241

Rental and depreciation/amortization expense for the year ended December 31, 2014 was \$5.9 million and \$4.6 million, respectively, as reported in occupancy and equipment in the statement of comprehensive income.

9. Securities Sold But Not Yet Purchased and Derivatives

Sales of securities not yet purchased represent an obligation of the Company to deliver specified securities at a predetermined date and price. The Company will be obligated to acquire the required securities at prevailing market prices in the future to satisfy this obligation. Securities sold but not yet purchased and derivatives consisted of the following at quoted market prices at December 31, 2014 (in thousands):

U.S. government and agency obligations	\$ 383,990
Corporate debt and other securities	279,078
Derivatives	3,961
Cash collateral offset against derivative positions	 (3,913)
	\$ 663,116

10. Employee Benefits

The Company participates in the pension and other employee benefit plans of the Parent for the benefit of substantially all employees of the Company, which includes participation in the stock based awards of the Parent through the SunTrust Banks, Inc. 2009 Stock Plan (as amended and restated effective January 1, 2014), under which the Parent's Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors has the authority to grant stock options, restricted stock, and restricted stock units, of which some may have performance or other conditions, such as vesting tied to the Company's total shareholder return relative to a peer group, or vesting tied to the achievement of an absolute financial performance target. All incentive awards are subject to clawback provisions.

Consistent with the Parent's decision to discontinue the issuance of stock options in 2014, no stock options were granted during the year ended December 31, 2014. In prior years, stock options were granted at an exercise price which was no less than the fair market value of a share

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

December 31, 2014

of SunTrust Banks, Inc. common stock on the grant date and were either tax-qualified incentive stock options or nonqualified stock options. Stock options typically vested pro-rata over three years and generally had a maximum contractual life of 10 years. Upon option exercise, shares are issued to employees from the Parent's treasury stock.

Shares of restricted stock may be granted to employees and directors. Generally, grants to employees either cliff vest after three years or vest pro-rata annually over three years. Restricted stock grants may be subject to one or more criteria, including employment, performance, or other conditions as established by the Parent's Compensation Committee at the time of grant. An employee or director has the right to vote the shares of restricted stock after grant unless, and until, they are forfeited. Compensation cost for restricted stock is equal to the fair market value of the shares on the grant date of the award and is amortized to compensation expense over the vesting period. Dividends are paid on awarded but unvested restricted stock. The Parent allocates restricted stock expense to the Company. The Company's restricted stock expense for 2014 was approximately \$5.1 million, which is included in compensation and benefits expense in the accompanying statement of comprehensive income. At December 31, 2014, there was approximately \$4.4 million of unrecognized stock-based compensation expense related to nonvested stock on the Parent's balance sheet that is allocable to the Company.

The Company's expense related to the pension plan and other employee benefits was approximately \$15.3 million in 2014, all of which is included in compensation and benefits expense in the accompanying statement of comprehensive income.

11. Transactions with Related Parties

During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company engaged in various transactions with the Parent and its affiliates. The Parent provides certain management services and staff support functions for all of its subsidiaries. The total costs for these services are allocated among the Parent's subsidiaries in accordance with our expense sharing agreement. In 2014, the cost of these services allocated to the Company was \$33.2 million in fees paid to related parties in the statement of comprehensive income. In addition, the Company pays various negotiated referral fees to the Parent and affiliates for sales involving customers of such entities. In 2014, the Company incurred total referral fees payable to the Parent and affiliates of \$49.4 million which is included in fees paid to related parties in the statement of comprehensive income. In addition to paying for services and referral fees, the Company earns revenue from the Parent and affiliates for providing certain corporate finance, underwriting, and trading services. In 2014, revenue earned for such activities totaled \$3.7 million.

Balances with respect to related parties at December 31, 2014, are (in thousands):

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

December 31, 2014

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 415
Securities owned	132,512
Due to related parties	1,069
Lines of credit payable to related parties	192,859
Income tax payable to Parent	404
Revenues:	
Corporate finance fees	3,702
Trading gains, net of losses	6
Expenses:	
Interest	1,134
Fees paid to related parties	82,532

As of December 31, 2014, the Company had a \$385 million unsecured demand revolving line of credit with the Parent. On January 29, 2015, this line of credit was reduced to \$300 million. The line of credit has a stated interest rate at the Parent's monthly average cost of funds, which was 0.27% at December 31, 2014, with interest due monthly. At December 31, 2014, the outstanding balance on this unsecured line of credit was \$150 million and is included in lines of credit payable to related parties in the statement of financial condition.

The Company also has a \$400 million committed unsecured line of credit with SunTrust Bank (STB). The line of credit has a stated interest rate equal to one month LIBOR plus 0.90% per annum. The interest rate at December 31, 2014 was 1.069%. Any advances and accrued interest are due the following business day. At December 31, 2014, the outstanding balance was \$42.9 million and is included in lines of credit payable to related parties in the statement of financial condition.

The Company also has a \$5 million overdraft facility note with STB. The overdraft facility has a stated interest rate equal to STB's overnight cost of funds at the date of advance plus ten basis points. Advances and accrued interest under the facility are due the following business day. At December 31, 2014, there were no outstanding borrowings under the facility.

On December 18, 2014, the Company entered into a Termination and Contribution Agreement (the Agreement) with the Parent whereby the Parent made a \$160 million capital contribution in the form of cash. Prior to this, the Company had a \$160 million subordinated collateralized noninterest-bearing note payable to the Parent. Under the terms of the note payable, the Parent provided the Company with a noninterest-bearing note receivable, collateralized by marketable securities owned by the Parent. The subordinated note payable was covered by agreements approved by FINRA, and thus the amount was available in computing net capital under the SEC's Uniform Net Capital Rule 15c3-1 (SEC Rule 15c3-1). Effective upon receipt of the cash

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

December 31, 2014

contribution by the Company, the note payable and note receivable were cancelled and the related collateral agreement was terminated.

12. Income Taxes

The Company is included in the consolidated federal income tax return and various consolidated or combined state income tax returns filed by the Parent. In accordance with the Tax Allocation Agreement applicable to the Parent and each of its subsidiaries, the Company's income taxes are calculated as if the Company filed separate income tax returns with appropriate adjustments to properly reflect the impact of a consolidated filing. Additionally, the Company files its own separate state income tax returns in certain jurisdictions. The current and deferred portions of the income tax expense/(benefit) included in the statement of comprehensive income as determined in accordance with ASC 740, *Income Taxes*, are as follows:

		2014 (In Thousands)					
	C	urrent	I	Deferred	,	Total	
Federal	\$	22,097	\$	(3,925)	\$	18,172	
State		3,030		(1,266)		1,764	
	\$	25,127	\$	(5,191)	\$	19,936	

A reconciliation of the expected income tax expense computed at the federal statutory rate of 35% to the Company's actual provision for income tax expense is as follows:

	2014 housands)
Income tax at federal statutory rate of 35% State income taxes, net of federal benefit	\$ 18,805 1,147
Other	(16)
Total provision for income taxes	\$ 19,936

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities result from differences between the timing of the recognition of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and for income tax return purposes. These assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted federal and state tax rates expected to apply in periods in which the deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be realized. The significant components of the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities as of December 31, 2014, were as follows:

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

December 31, 2014

		2014
	$\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ (In I	Thousands)
Deferred tax assets:		·
Employee benefits		34,340
Accrued expenses		6,368
State tax credit carryforwards, net of federal benefit		912
Other		1,706
Total deferred tax assets	\$	43,326
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Intangibles	_\$	(2,100)
Total deferred tax liabilities	\$	(2,100)
Net deferred tax assets	\$	41,226

The deferred tax assets include state tax credit carryforwards of \$0.9 million as of December 31, 2014, that will expire, if not utilized, in varying amounts from 2015 to 2023. The Company determined that a valuation allowance is not required for the federal and state deferred tax assets because it is more likely than not these assets will be realized.

No unrecognized tax benefits have been recorded under ASC 740-10, *Income Taxes*, and no corresponding interest or penalties have been accrued. The Company continually evaluates the unrecognized tax benefits associated with its uncertain tax positions. The Company does not expect a significant change in its unrecognized tax benefits within 12 months of this reporting date.

The Company is included in the consolidated federal income tax return and various consolidated or combined state income tax returns filed by the Parent. Additionally, the Company files its own separate state income tax returns and local tax returns in certain jurisdictions. The Parent's federal income tax returns are no longer subject to examination by the Internal Revenue Service for taxable years prior to 2010. With limited exceptions, the Parent and the Company are no longer subject to examination by state and local taxing authorities for taxable years prior to 2006.

13. Commitments and Contingencies

Litigation and Regulatory Matters

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

December 31, 2014

In the ordinary course of business, the Company is party to numerous civil claims and lawsuits and subject to regulatory examinations, investigations, and requests for information. Some of these matters involve claims for substantial amounts. The Company's experience has shown that the damages alleged by plaintiffs or claimants are often overstated, based on novel or unsubstantiated legal theories, unsupported by facts, and/or bear no relation to the ultimate award that a court might grant. Additionally, the outcome of litigation and regulatory matters and the timing of ultimate resolution are inherently difficult to predict. Because of these factors, the Company typically cannot provide a meaningful estimate of the range of reasonably possible outcomes of claims in the aggregate or by individual claim. However, on a case-by-case basis, reserves are established for those legal claims in which it is probable that a loss will be incurred and the amount of such loss can be reasonably estimated. The actual costs of resolving these claims may be substantially higher or lower than the amounts reserved.

For a limited number of legal matters in which the Company is involved, the Company is able to estimate a range of reasonably possible losses. For other matters for which a loss is probable or reasonably possible, such an estimate is not possible. There are currently no legal matters for which a loss is both estimable and reasonably possible. This does not represent the Company's maximum loss exposure. Based on current knowledge, it is the opinion of management that liabilities arising from legal claims in excess of the amounts currently reserved, if any, will not have a material impact to the Company's financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows. However, in light of the significant uncertainties involved in these matters and the large or indeterminate damages sought in some of these matters, an adverse outcome in one or more of these matters could be material to the Company's financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows for any given reporting period.

The following is a description of certain litigation and regulatory matters:

Lehman Brothers Holdings, Inc. Litigation

Beginning in October 2008, the Company, along with other underwriters and individuals, were named as defendants in several individual and putative class action complaints filed in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York and state and federal courts in Arkansas, California, Texas, and Washington. Plaintiffs alleged violations of Sections 11 and 12 of the Securities Act of 1933 and/or state law for allegedly false and misleading disclosures in connection with various debt and preferred stock offerings of Lehman Brothers Holdings, Inc. ("Lehman Brothers") and sought unspecified damages. All cases were transferred for coordination to the multi-district litigation captioned *In re Lehman Brothers Equity/Debt Securities Litigation* pending in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York. Defendants filed a motion to dismiss all claims asserted in the class action. On July 27, 2011, the District Court granted in part and denied in part the motion to dismiss the claims against the

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

December 31, 2014

Company and the other underwriter defendants in the class action. A settlement with the class plaintiffs was approved by the Court and the class settlement approval process was completed. A number of individual lawsuits and smaller putative class actions remained following the class settlement. The Company settled two such individual actions. The other individual lawsuits were dismissed. The appeal period for two of the individual actions will not expire until the plaintiffs' claims against a third party have been resolved.

Colonial BancGroup Securities Litigation

Beginning in July 2009, the Company, certain other underwriters, the Colonial BancGroup, Inc. ("Colonial BancGroup") and certain officers and directors of Colonial BancGroup were named as defendants in a putative class action filed in the U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Alabama entitled *In re Colonial BancGroup, Inc. Securities Litigation*. The complaint was brought by purchasers of certain debt and equity securities of Colonial BancGroup and seeks unspecified damages. Plaintiffs allege violations of Sections 11 and 12 of the Securities Act of 1933 due to allegedly false and misleading disclosures in the relevant registration statement and prospectus relating to Colonial BancGroup's goodwill impairment, mortgage underwriting standards, and credit quality. On February 3, 2015, the parties settled this matter and, if approved by the Court, the settlement will become final and will resolve all remaining claims against the Company.

14. Guarantees to Third Parties

The Company uses a third-party clearing broker to clear and execute customers' equity securities transactions and to hold customer accounts. Under the agreement, the Company will indemnify the broker for amounts paid to purchase the security. The maximum potential liability could be equal to the aggregate trading volume of the customers' transactions during the settlement period; however, this amount cannot be estimated due to the volatility in daily trading volumes. The liability is minimized by the fact that, in the event of nonperformance by the customer, the underlying security would be transferred to the Company who would, in turn, immediately liquidate the position, limiting the loss exposure to the market fluctuation in the underlying price of the security. Additionally, the Company may seek recourse from the customer by reimbursing itself from any cash or securities in the defaulting customers' account. The Company believes that it is unlikely it will have to make material payments under this arrangement and has not recorded any contingent liability in the financial statements for this indemnification. For the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company experienced *de minimis* net losses as a result of the indemnity. The clearing agreement expires May 2020.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

December 31, 2014

15. Net Capital Requirements

The Company is subject to SEC Rule 15c3-1, which requires the maintenance of minimum net capital. The Company has elected to use the alternative method, permitted by SEC Rule 15c3-1, which requires that the Company maintain minimum net capital, as defined, equal to the greater of the minimum dollar net capital requirement or 2% of aggregate debit balances arising from customer transactions, as defined. At December 31, 2014, the Company had net capital, as defined, of \$525.8 million, which was \$524.6 million in excess of the required net capital.

Supplemental Information

Schedule I Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-1 of the Securities and Exchange Commission

December 31, 2014

FINANCIAL AND OPERATIONAL COMBINED UNIFORM SINGLE REPORT PART II

	BROKER OR DEALER				ł		
	SUNTRUST ROBINSON HUMPHREY, INC.	as of	12/31/1	14			
	COMPUTATION OF	NET CAPITAL					
1.	Total ownership equity (from Statement of Financial Condition - Item 1	800)		\$	947.6	312.881	3480
	Deduct: Ownership equity not allowable for Net Capital						3490
	Total ownership equity qualified for Net Capital					312,881	
	Add:			• • • •		712,001	لتتيت
	A. Liabilities subordinated to claims of general creditors allowable in c	computation of net	t capital			0	3520
	B. Other (deductions) or allowable credits (List)						3525
5.	Total capital and allowable subordinated liabilities					512,881	
	Deductions and/or charges:					<u> </u>	
	A. Total non-allowable assets from						
	Statement of Financial Condition (Notes B and C)	\$	245,501,477	3540			
	Additional charges for customers' and						
	non-customers' security accounts		13,420	3550			
	2. Additional charges for customers' and						
	non-customers' commodity accounts		0	3560			
	B. Aged fail-to-deliver:			3570			
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	450					
	C. Aged short security differences-less						
	reserve of	460	0	3580			
		470					
	D. Secured demand note deficiency		0	3590			
	E. Commodity futures contracts and spot commodities -						
	proprietary capital charges		816,040	3600			
	F. Other deductions and/or charges			·			
	G. Deductions for accounts carried under		20,00-,002	لنستنا			
	Rule 15c3-1(a)(6), (a)(7) and (c)(2)(x)		n	3615			
	H. Total deductions and/or charges				275.5	561 83Q `	3620
	Other additions and/or allowable credits (List)						3630
	Net Capital before haircuts on securities positions				•	051,042	
	Haircuts on securities: (computed, where applicable,					-9 1,0 12	
	pursuant to 15c3-1(f)):						
	A. Contractual securities commitments	\$	0	3660			
	B. Subordinated securities borrowings			3670			
	C. Trading and investment securities:		<u>~</u>				
	Bankers' acceptances, certificates of deposit						
	and commercial paper		3,389,005	3680			
	2. U.S. and Canadian government obligations		27,826,202				
	3. State and municipal government obligations		1,750,857				
	4. Corporate obligations						
	5. Stocks and warrants			3720			
	6. Options			3730			
	7. Arbitrage			3732			
	8. Other securities			3734			
ı	D. Undue concentration			3650			
	E. Other (List)			3736 (146.2	272,315)	3740
	Net Capital					778,727	3750
					OMIT PENI	VIES	

Page 5

FINANCIAL AND OPERATIONAL COMBINED UNIFORM SINGLE REPORT PART II

BROKER OR DEALER							
	LIMBUREV INC			as of	12/31/14	_	
SUNTRUST ROBINSON H	UMPAKET, INC.						

COMPUTATION OF BASIC NET CAPITAL REQUIREMENT

Part A 11. Minimal net capital required (6-2/3% of line 19) 12. Minimum dollar net capital requirement of reporting broker or dealer and minimum net capital requirement of subsidiaries computed in accordance with Note (A) 13. Net capital requirement (greater of line 11 or 12) \$		
12. Minimum dollar net capital requirement of reporting broker or dealer and minimum net capital requirement of subsidiaries computed in accordance with Note (A)		
of subsidiaries computed in accordance with Note (A)		3756
13. Net capital requirement (greater of line 11 or 12) \$\frac{12}{2}\$		3758
		3760
14. Excess net capital (line 10 less 13) \$		3770
15. Net capital less greater of 10% of line 19 or 120% of line 12		3780
COMPUTATION OF AGGREGATE INDEBTEDNESS		
16. Total A.I. liabilities from Statement of Financial Condition\$		3790
17. Add:		
A. Drafts for immediate credit		
B. Market value of securities borrowed for which no		
equivalent value is paid or credited		************
C. Other unrecorded amounts (List)\$		3830
18. Deduct: Adjustment based on deposits in Special Reserve Bank Accounts(15c3-1(c)(1)(vii))	H100-1-0-1-0-1-0-1-0-1-0-1-0-1-0-1-0-1-0	3838
19. Total aggregate indebtedness \$		3840
20. Percentage of aggregate indebtedness to net capital (line 19 divided by line 10)		3850
21. Percentage of aggregate indebtedness to net capital after anticipated capital withdrawals		
(line 19 divided by line 10 less item 4880 page 12)		3853
COMPUTATION OF ALTERNATE NET CAPITAL REQUIREMENT	<u> </u>	10000
Part B 22. 2% of combined aggregate debit items as shown in Formula for Reserve Requirements pursuant to Rule 15c3-3 prepared as of the date of net capital computation including both		
Part B 22. 2% of combined aggregate debit items as shown in Formula for Reserve Requirements pursuant to Rule 15c3-3 prepared as of the date of net capital computation including both brokers or dealers and consolidated subsidiaries' debits		
Part B 22. 2% of combined aggregate debit items as shown in Formula for Reserve Requirements pursuant to Rule 15c3-3 prepared as of the date of net capital computation including both brokers or dealers and consolidated subsidiaries' debits 33. Minimum dollar net capital requirement of reporting broker or dealer and minimum net capital	23,950	3870
Part B 22. 2% of combined aggregate debit items as shown in Formula for Reserve Requirements pursuant to Rule 15c3-3 prepared as of the date of net capital computation including both brokers or dealers and consolidated subsidiaries' debits 23. Minimum dollar net capital requirement of reporting broker or dealer and minimum net capital requirement of subsidiaries computed in accordance with Note(A) \$	23,950 1,143,953	3870
Part B 22. 2% of combined aggregate debit items as shown in Formula for Reserve Requirements pursuant to Rule 15c3-3 prepared as of the date of net capital computation including both brokers or dealers and consolidated subsidiaries' debits 23. Minimum dollar net capital requirement of reporting broker or dealer and minimum net capital requirement of subsidiaries computed in accordance with Note(A) 24. Net capital requirement (greater of line 22 or 23)	23,950 1,143,953 1,143,953	3870 3880 3760
Part B 22. 2% of combined aggregate debit items as shown in Formula for Reserve Requirements pursuant to Rule 15c3-3 prepared as of the date of net capital computation including both brokers or dealers and consolidated subsidiaries' debits 23. Minimum dollar net capital requirement of reporting broker or dealer and minimum net capital requirement of subsidiaries computed in accordance with Note(A) 24. Net capital requirement (greater of line 22 or 23) 25. Excess net capital (line 10 less 24)	23,950 1,143,953 1,143,953 524,634,774	3870 3880 3760 3910
Part B 22. 2% of combined aggregate debit items as shown in Formula for Reserve Requirements pursuant to Rule 15c3-3 prepared as of the date of net capital computation including both brokers or dealers and consolidated subsidiaries' debits 23. Minimum dollar net capital requirement of reporting broker or dealer and minimum net capital requirement of subsidiaries computed in accordance with Note(A) 24. Net capital requirement (greater of line 22 or 23) 25. Excess net capital (line 10 less 24) 26. Percentage of Net Capital to Aggregate Debits (line 10 divided by line 18 page 8) 8	23,950 1,143,953 1,143,953 524,634,774	3870 3880 3760 3910
Part B 22. 2% of combined aggregate debit items as shown in Formula for Reserve Requirements pursuant to Rule 15c3-3 prepared as of the date of net capital computation including both brokers or dealers and consolidated subsidiaries' debits 23. Minimum dollar net capital requirement of reporting broker or dealer and minimum net capital requirement of subsidiaries computed in accordance with Note(A) 24. Net capital requirement (greater of line 22 or 23) 25. Excess net capital (line 10 less 24) 26. Percentage of Net Capital to Aggregate Debits (line 10 divided by line 18 page 8) 27. Percentage of Net Capital, after anticipated capital withdrawals, to Aggregate Debits	23,950 1,143,953 1,143,953 524,634,774 43905.52	3870 3880 3760 3910 3851
Part B 22. 2% of combined aggregate debit items as shown in Formula for Reserve Requirements pursuant to Rule 15c3-3 prepared as of the date of net capital computation including both brokers or dealers and consolidated subsidiaries' debits 23. Minimum dollar net capital requirement of reporting broker or dealer and minimum net capital requirement of subsidiaries computed in accordance with Note(A) 24. Net capital requirement (greater of line 22 or 23) 25. Excess net capital (line 10 less 24) 26. Percentage of Net Capital to Aggregate Debits (line 10 divided by line 18 page 8) 27. Percentage of Net Capital, after anticipated capital withdrawals, to Aggregate Debits item 10 less Item 4880 page 12 divided by line 17 page 8) %	23,950 1,143,953 1,143,953 524,634,774 43905.52	3870 3880 3760 3910 3851
Part B 22. 2% of combined aggregate debit items as shown in Formula for Reserve Requirements pursuant to Rule 15c3-3 prepared as of the date of net capital computation including both brokers or dealers and consolidated subsidiaries' debits 23. Minimum dollar net capital requirement of reporting broker or dealer and minimum net capital requirement of subsidiaries computed in accordance with Note(A) 24. Net capital requirement (greater of line 22 or 23) 25. Excess net capital (line 10 less 24) 26. Percentage of Net Capital to Aggregate Debits (line 10 divided by line 18 page 8) 27. Percentage of Net Capital, after anticipated capital withdrawals, to Aggregate Debits item 10 less Item 4880 page 12 divided by line 17 page 8) 8. Net capital in excess of the greater of:	23,950 1,143,953 1,143,953 524,634,774 43905.52	3870 3880 3760 3910 3851 3854
Part B 22. 2% of combined aggregate debit items as shown in Formula for Reserve Requirements pursuant to Rule 15c3-3 prepared as of the date of net capital computation including both brokers or dealers and consolidated subsidiaries' debits 23. Minimum dollar net capital requirement of reporting broker or dealer and minimum net capital requirement of subsidiaries computed in accordance with Note(A) 24. Net capital requirement (greater of line 22 or 23) 25. Excess net capital (line 10 less 24) 26. Percentage of Net Capital to Aggregate Debits (line 10 divided by line 18 page 8) 27. Percentage of Net Capital, after anticipated capital withdrawals, to Aggregate Debits item 10 less Item 4880 page 12 divided by line 17 page 8) %	23,950 1,143,953 1,143,953 524,634,774 43905.52	3870 3880 3760 3910 3851 3854
Part B 22. 2% of combined aggregate debit items as shown in Formula for Reserve Requirements pursuant to Rule 15c3-3 prepared as of the date of net capital computation including both brokers or dealers and consolidated subsidiaries' debits 23. Minimum dollar net capital requirement of reporting broker or dealer and minimum net capital requirement of subsidiaries computed in accordance with Note(A) 24. Net capital requirement (greater of line 22 or 23) 25. Excess net capital (line 10 less 24) 26. Percentage of Net Capital to Aggregate Debits (line 10 divided by line 18 page 8) 27. Percentage of Net Capital, after anticipated capital withdrawals, to Aggregate Debits item 10 less Item 4880 page 12 divided by line 17 page 8) 8. Net capital in excess of the greater of:	23,950 1,143,953 1,143,953 524,634,774 43905.52	3870 3880 3760 3910 3851 3854
COMPUTATION OF ALTERNATE NET CAPITAL REQUIREMENT Part B 22. 2% of combined aggregate debit items as shown in Formula for Reserve Requirements pursuant to Rule 15c3-3 prepared as of the date of net capital computation including both brokers or dealers and consolidated subsidiaries' debits 23. Minimum dollar net capital requirement of reporting broker or dealer and minimum net capital requirement of subsidiaries computed in accordance with Note(A) 24. Net capital requirement (greater of line 22 or 23) 25. Excess net capital (line 10 less 24) 26. Percentage of Net Capital to Aggregate Debits (line 10 divided by line 18 page 8) 27. Percentage of Net Capital, after anticipated capital withdrawals, to Aggregate Debits item 10 less Item 4880 page 12 divided by line 17 page 8) 28. Net capital in excess of the greater of: 5% of combined aggregate debit items or 120% of minimum net capital requirement \$ OTHER RATIOS Part C	23,950 1,143,953 1,143,953 524,634,774 43905.52 43905.52 524,405,983	3870 3880 3760 3910 3851 3854
Part B 22. 2% of combined aggregate debit items as shown in Formula for Reserve Requirements pursuant to Rule 15c3-3 prepared as of the date of net capital computation including both brokers or dealers and consolidated subsidiaries' debits 23. Minimum dollar net capital requirement of reporting broker or dealer and minimum net capital requirement of subsidiaries computed in accordance with Note(A) 24. Net capital requirement (greater of line 22 or 23) 25. Excess net capital (line 10 less 24) 26. Percentage of Net Capital to Aggregate Debits (line 10 divided by line 18 page 8) 27. Percentage of Net Capital, after anticipated capital withdrawals, to Aggregate Debits item 10 less Item 4880 page 12 divided by line 17 page 8) 28. Net capital in excess of the greater of: 5% of combined aggregate debit items or 120% of minimum net capital requirement \$ OTHER RATIOS Part C 29. Percentage of debt to debt-equity total computed in accordance with Rule 15c3-1 (d) %	23,950 1,143,953 1,143,953 524,634,774 43905.52 43905.52 524,405,983	3870 3880 3760 3910 3851 3854
COMPUTATION OF ALTERNATE NET CAPITAL REQUIREMENT Part B 22. 2% of combined aggregate debit items as shown in Formula for Reserve Requirements pursuant to Rule 15c3-3 prepared as of the date of net capital computation including both brokers or dealers and consolidated subsidiaries' debits 23. Minimum dollar net capital requirement of reporting broker or dealer and minimum net capital requirement of subsidiaries computed in accordance with Note(A) 24. Net capital requirement (greater of line 22 or 23) 25. Excess net capital (line 10 less 24) 26. Percentage of Net Capital to Aggregate Debits (line 10 divided by line 18 page 8) 27. Percentage of Net Capital, after anticipated capital withdrawals, to Aggregate Debits item 10 less Item 4880 page 12 divided by line 17 page 8) 28. Net capital in excess of the greater of: 5% of combined aggregate debit items or 120% of minimum net capital requirement \$ OTHER RATIOS Part C	23,950 1,143,953 1,143,953 524,634,774 43905.52 43905.52 524,405,983	3880 3760 3910 3851 3854

NOTES:

- (A) The minimum net capital requirement should be computed by adding the minimum dollar net capital requirement of the reporting broker dealer and, for each subsidiary to be consolidated, the greater of:
 - 1. Minimum dollar net capital requirement, or
 - 2. 6-2/3% of aggregate indebtedness or 2% of aggregate debits if alternate method is used.
- (B) Do not deduct the value of securities borrowed under subordination agreements or secured demand notes covered by subordination agreements not in satisfactory form and the market values of memberships in exchanges contributed for use of company (contra to item 1740) and partners' securities which were included in non-allowable assets.
- (C) For reports filed pursuant to paragraph (d) of Rule 17a-5, respondent should provide a list of material non-allowable assets.

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Schedule I Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-1 of the Securities and Exchange Commission

December 31, 2014 (In Thousands)

Nonallowable assets:	
Goodwill	131,440
Accrued interest and other income receivable	32,338
Deposits with clearing organizations	16,258
Deferred taxes	41,226
Furniture, equipment, and leasehold improvements, net of accumulated depreciation	19,169
Other assets, miscellaneous	5,070
Total nonallowable assets	245,501

Schedule II

Computation of Determination of Reserve Requirements Under Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities and Exchange Commission

December 31, 2014

FINANCIAL AND OPERATIONAL COMBINED UNIFORM SINGLE REPORT PART II

BROKER OR DEALER	as of	12/31/14
SUNTRUST ROBINSON HUMPHREY, INC.		

FORMULA FOR DETERMINATION OF CUSTOMER ACCOUNT RESI OF BROKERS AND DEALERS UNDER RULE 150 (See Rule 15c3-3, Exhibit A and Related Notes)	
CREDIT BALANCES	
1. Free credit balances and other credit balances in customers' security accounts (See Note A)	0 4340
Monies borrowed collateralized by securities carried for the accounts of customers (See Note B)	
3. Monies payable against customers' securities loaned (See Note C)	
4. Customers' securițieș failed to receive (See Note D)	
Credit balances in firm accounts which are attributable to principal sales to customers	
6. Market value of stock dividends, stock splits and similar distributions	
receivable outstanding over 30 calendar days 7. ** Market value of short security count differences over 30 calendar days old	
8. ** Market value of short security count differences over 30 calendar days out debits) in all suspense accounts over 30 calendar days	
Market value of securities which are in transfer in excess of 40 calendar days	3,020,030
and have not been confirmed to be in transfer by the transfer agent or the issuer during the 40 days	0 4420
10. Other (List)	
11. TOTAL CREDITS	4,139,063
DEBIT BALANCES 12. ** Debit balances in customers' cash and margin accounts excluding unsecured	
accounts and accounts doubtful of collection (See Note E)	0 4440
13. Securities borrowed to effectuate short sales by customers and securities borrowed to make delivery on customers' securities failed to deliver	0 4450
14. Failed to deliver of customers' securities not older than 30 calendar days	
15. Margin required and on deposit with the Options Clearing Corporation for all option contracts written or purchased in customer accounts (See Note F)	
under section 17A of the Act (15 U.S.C. 78q-1) or a derivatives clearing organization registered with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission under section 5b of the Commodity Exchange Act (7 U.S.C. 7a-1) related to the following types of positions written, purchased or sold in customer accounts: (1) security futures products and (2) futures contracts (and options thereon) carried in a securities account pursuant to an SRO portfolio margining rule (See Note G)	
17. Other (List)	
18. "* Aggregate depit items	1,197,523 4470
19. ** Less 3% (for alternative method only - see Rule 15c3-1(a)(1)(ii))	
20. ** TOŢAĻ 15c3-3 DEBITS	1,161,597 4472
RESERVE COMPUTATION	
21. Excess of total debits over total credits (line 20 less line 11).	
22. Excess of total credits over total debits (line 11 less line 20)	2,977,466 4490
23. If computation is made monthly as permitted, enter 105% of excess of total credits over total debits	4500
24. Amount held on deposit in "Reserve Bank Account(s)", including	
\$ 29,995,820 4505 value of qualified securities, at end of reporting period	29,995,820 4510
25. Amount of deposit (or withdrawal) including \$ 0 4515 value of qualified securities	
26. New amount in Reserve Bank Account(s) after adding deposit or subtracting withdrawal including	
\$.29,995,820 4525 value of qualified securities	\$ 29,995,820 4530
27. Date of deposit (MMDDYY)	
FREQUENCY OF COMPUTATION	OMIT PENNIES
28. Daily <u>4332</u> Weekly <u>X</u> <u>4333</u> Monthly <u>4334</u>	There are no material differences between
** In the event the Net Capital Requiremet is computed under the alternative method, this "Reserve	this computation and the Company's
Formula" shall be prepared in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (a)(1)(ii) of Rule 15c3-1.	amended, unaudited Form X-17A-5 as of December 31, 2014, filed on February 25
Page 8	2015

2015.

Schedule III

Information Relating to Possession or Control Requirements Under Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities and Exchange Commission

December 31, 2014

1. Customers' fully paid securities and excess margin securities not in the respondent's possession or control as of the report date (for which instructions to reduce to possession or control had been issued as of the report date but for which the required action was not taken by respondent within the time frames specified	
under Rule 15c3-3).	None
A. Number of items	None
2. Customers' fully paid securities and excess margin securities for which instructions to reduce to possession or control had not been issued as of the report date, excluding items arising from "temporary lags which result from normal business operations" as permitted under Rule 15c3-3.	None
B. Number of items	None

Financial Statements and Supplemental Information

SunTrust Robinson Humphrey, Inc. (A Wholly Owned Subsidiary of SunTrust Banks, Inc.) Year Ended December 31, 2014 With Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm